THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1264] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 14 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls,*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls,*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
8 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of*	10,000	20,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000	15,000
49 *ditto of*	1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnston, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Iuks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and rauge complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; sash and clock weights; patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w1m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB WHEATON, deceased, are desired to bring them forward immediately; and all those indebted to the said decedent, are requested to make payment, without delay, to

WM. COOK, Ex'or.

Richmond, Nov. 13, 1804.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell, for cash, or on credit till the first day of January next, the

Two Brick Tenements,

Adjoining the house of Mr. BENJAMIN MOSBY.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, Nov. 10, 1804.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no flesh marks perceivable, wears ear-bobs, has good teeth, and dressed like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore*, the latter, a shoemaker at *Alexandria* in this state—and that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.

May 15th, 1804. law12w*

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 5th day of October, 1804.

Between

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote and Fenwick, *Plaintiff;*

And

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late sheriff of Culpeper county, *Defendants.*

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, Mary Rice, Joseph Slaughter and Joseph Strother, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the Court, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four—upon the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed as to those defendants, and direct one of the commissioners to state and report, whether the defendant Nalle, has acquired any, and what title to the lands in the proceedings mentioned by virtue of the sale made thereof, by the sheriff of Culpeper county for taxes, or by any subsequent conveyances, stating specially any matters thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be specially stated.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

8w

Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Oct. 29.

THE parties are hereby notified, that I have appointed the first day of March next ensuing the date hereof, (being the first day of March, eighteen hundred and five) to carry into effect the annexed Order of the Court; on that day, therefore, they are required to give their attendance in my office, in this city, prepared to enable me, (from the evidence to be exhibited by them) to make the report directed.

SAMUEL GREENHOW, M. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st day of September, 1804.

BETWEEN

Clara Horton, Plaintiff,

AND

Elijah Horton, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 3d day of October, 1804.

BETWEEN

James Robinson, Plaintiff,

AND

Thomas Bullett and Thomas Harrison, executors of Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, who was heir at law of Thomas Bullett, deceased, Helen Bullett and the said Thomas Bullett, Alexander Scott Bullett, devisees of the said Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Scott Bullett not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

TO RENT,

AND possession given the first day of next month, the HOUSE and LOT, on Shockoe Hill, now occupied by Mr. James Ogilvie. For terms apply to Mr. JACOB FACKLER, of this city, or the subscriber in Hanover.

JOHN MEREDITH.

Richmond, 10th Nov. 1804.

Richmond, October 20th, 1804.

PROPOSALS

By RITCHIE & WORSLEY, and AUG: DAVIS,

For publishing by subscription, the

DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE *VIRGINIA CONVENTION,* ON THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the advantages of a work, whose character is so well established, as that of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, it would be useless to expatiate. A work which gives the most comprehensive account extant, of the proceedings and arguments on the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, certainly needs not the passing tribute of the mere mechanical Editor. If the reputation of a book which is so frequently mentioned has not already anticipated these eulogiums of the Editor, such a character, often mercetary, and always partial, can scarcely be expected to bring it into notice. If the merits of the work have been already appreciated, the eulogiums of the Editor will surely be unnecessary.

The Debates of the Virginia Convention are completely out of print. No more than 1500 copies of the first edition were ever *published*; and not more than one edition has ever appeared. Hence it is that the demand for this work has scarcely ever been supplied: and it is hence that the present publishers have been induced to print a second edition.

Several mistakes, which had crept into the former edition, will be corrected: the speeches will sometimes be disposed for a more satisfactory perusal, by distributing them into appropriate paragraphs: and the entire execution of the work will be in every respect more perfect.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work, which was divided into three volumes in the former edition, will now be comprised into one.
2. It will be printed with a new type, on very good paper, in the octavo form.
3. It will be bound in boards. An additional expence of 50 cents will be required for binding it in leather.
4. The price to subscribers will be three dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the copy. Non-subscribers will have to pay four dollars.
5. It is now in the press. The labor of two compositors and two pressmen is constantly employed upon it; and it may be expected to appear in Feb. or March, 1805.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollock & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollock & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payments to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,
Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804. tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from John Jordan, in order to secure and pay to Brown, Rives & Co. the sum of 575*l.* 3*s.* 6*d. with legal interest thereon, from the* 17*th July,* 1801,

WILL certainly be sold, for ready money, at the dwelling-house of said Jordan, on Friday, the 21st of December next, the *TRACT OF LAND,* whereon he now lives—containing, by estimation, 666 1-2 acres.——This sale well merits the attention of the moneyed part of the community; it being a valuable tract, lying on James River, in the county of Albemarle, about two miles below the mouth of Rock Fish.

JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM, Trustee.

November 12th, 1804. ep4w

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the second instalment on their shares will become due on Friday, the 7th of December; when payment must be made at the Bank.

J. BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

Richmond, 12th November, 1804. tD7

WASHINGTON TONTINE.

Art. 1. THE capital of the company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and the same shall be invested in three millions eight hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy square feet of ground in the city of Washington, including privilege of alleys; to consist of the lots, a particular list of which is hereunto annexed, and which their owners have covenanted shall be conveyed by sufficient deeds of general warrantee, and free from all incumbrances, unto David Peter and James Morsell, Esqs. of the district of Columbia, and to the survivor of them, and to the executors and administrators of such survivor, to be held by them in trust until disposed of as hereafter directed, for the use and benefit of the company. The titles of every proprietor are to be investigated and approved of by John T. Mason and Philip B. Key, Esqs. before passing the deeds.

Art. 2. Every subscriber may, at the time of subscribing, or at any time before the first day of July, in the year 1805, nominate a person or persons with whose life or lives the shares taken by him shall be commensurate; and any person desirous of making provision beyond the reach of common accident, for persons of tender age, may subscribe in the names of such persons. Subscriptions may be also made by proxy. But, until the nomination shall be made as aforesaid, the existence of the shares shall depend upon the lives of the persons in whose names they shall have been subscribed. All nominations on which the shares are to depend, must include a description of the age and place of residence of the persons nominated; and nominations not made at the time of subscribing may be sent to the directors, who shall be first elected to manage the concerns of the company, any time before the first day of July, as aforesaid.

Art. 3. Upon the death of any person with whose life a share or shares shall have been made commensurate, such share or shares shall thereupon be extinct; and all the interest of the owner thereof, in the property of the company, dependent upon such shares, shall cease and determine, and the same shall become the property of the owners of the surviving shares, meaning the shares dependent upon the lives of persons continuing to survive.

Art. 4. The affairs of the company shall be managed under the superintendance and direction of five directors, who shall be stockholders, to be chosen in each year by ballot, by the stockholders attending in person or by proxy, each to have as many votes as shares. The first election shall be held at Stelle's Hotel in the city of Washington on the first Monday in February, 1805, under the direction of Robert Brent, John P. Van Ness, David Peter, Walter S. Chandler, and John Davidson, Esquires, or any two of them; and each succeeding election shall be held on the first Monday in every January thereafter, under the superintendance of at least two of the directors for the year preceding; at such place in the said city as they shall appoint, giving due notice thereof in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington.

Art. 5. The directors shall have full power to sell in fee simple, or to lease on ground rent, renewable forever, the property belonging to the company; and to manage all the other concerns of the company; but they shall not dispose of more than one sixth part of the lots in any one year prior to the year 1810; nor sell the same at less than 25 per cent. advance on the original cost, nor shall they lease them at a less rate than twelve and an half cents per front foot, for every cent cost to the company per square foot; but though the limits are thus fixed, below which the property cannot be disposed of, it is not meant that it is to be sold as fast as these rates can be obtained; on the contrary, the directors are at all times to exercise a sound discretion for the best interests of the company; and to keep in view the certainty of rise in the value of the property, from the increasing population of the city;

Art. 6. All money arising from the sales of lots, shall be invested in the stock of the United States in the name of the company; the interest arising from which, as well as all money arising from ground rents, shall also be invested in like stock, until the last day of December, in the year 1807, after which, all interest arising from stock, or sales of lots on time, and all monies arising from ground rents, and all other profits, shall be divided semi-annually on the fifteenth day of January, and the fifteenth day of July in each year among all the share owners, in proportion to the interest of each, whose shares existed by the continuance of the lives with which they were made commensurate, on the first day of that year.

Art. 7. The dividends shall be paid at the office of the company in Washington, to the owners of the shares in person, to their power of attorney, or to their written order; but before any dividend shall be paid, satisfaction must be afforded to the directors, for the time being, that the person on whose life the shares in question depend was living on the first day of January in that year.

Art. 8. In cases where the dividends are not claimed for six months after the same shall become due, and there is reason to doubt whether the person on whose life the shares depend on which such dividends arise, continues to survive, the directors shall invest such dividends in stock of the United States, as if the same belonged to the capital of the company; but if the same shall thereafter be rightfully claimed, payment shall be made therefor out of any funds of the company not invested in stock.

Art. 9. The shares shall be transferable, and all transfers shall be made on the books of the company, by the owners in person, or by power of attorney, according to the form used for transferring stock of the United States. But in cases where certificates have been issued by the directors to the owner of the shares, such certificate must be returned, and cancelled, before a transfer of the shares expressed therein shall be made.

Art. 10. Every record of a transfer of shares, and every certificate issued for shares, shall designate the lives on which such shares depend.

Art. 11. No change can be made of the person or persons on whose life or lives the shares shall depend. The life first nominated must forever remain the life on which the existence of the share shall depend.

Art. 12. The directors shall cause proper books to be kept of all their proceedings, accessible at all times to the stockholders; and shall particularly cause to be carefully recorded, the nomination of the lives on which the shares depend, and also the deaths of such persons when the same shall be clearly ascertained; and may transfer from time to time, the active duties of their trust, to one of their own body, or to any other agent, and may make to such agent a reasonable compensation for his services, but the directors themselves shall receive no compensation, unless it be in the case of a director who may be the agent as aforesaid.

Art. 13. On the first Monday in January, in the year 1805, the Washington Tontine Company shall be dissolved, and the whole stock of the company, in whatever consisting, shall thereupon be divided among all the owners of the then existing shares, and in proportion to the number held by each.

We the subscribers, approving of the plan of the WASHINGTON TONTINE, and agreeing to each and the whole of the preceding articles, do each of us agree to become members thereof, for the number of shares annexed to our respective names.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books for receiving Subscriptions to the WASHINGTON TONTINE, according to the Constitution and Articles above, will be opened at the Bank of Virginia on the first day of December next, and continue open until the 12th of that month, unless the sum allotted for this city be sooner subscribed.

ABR'M. B. VENABLE.
JOHN HOPKINS.

Richmond, Nov. 17, 1804.

Blank Bills of Exchange,

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	28s to 30s cash
Wheat,	9s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	60s do.
Fine do.	48s do.
Corn,	36s do
Hemp, (clean)	48l to 50l do
Iron,	33l to 36l do
Whiskey,	3s9 to 4s do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

Among the involved sentences, and vapid verbiage of Mr. Jefferson's *message*, we have looked, but looked in vain, for a single word respecting our unfortunate fellow citizens, who are pining in the prisons of Tripoli. While paragraphs are multiplied on the concerns of the Delaware and Piankeshaw Indians, while pages are devoted to speculations in lead mines, and suppositions on whirligig gun-boats, not a syllable is given to the sufferings of our gallant seamen, not a ray of comfort is extended to the afflicted relatives of these meritorious and much injured men. They may perish in captivity, and their families may languish in want, without exciting the sympathy of an administration, which neither appreciates their worth, nor commiserates their misfortune—an administration, in the execution of whose orders they incurred their captivity, and whose ingratitude and fallacious economy protract their bondage—an administration whose cares are connued to exhibit *the political skeleton* ECONOMY in a dress that may captivate the crowd, and deceive the superficial observer—for to the eye of the discerning and independent citizen, this skeleton offers nothing but dissatisfaction and distrust; the keen glance of the indignant patriot penetrates the veil which conceals its deformity, and detects the imposture: he sees the wealth of the nation wasted on worthless partisans, and more money squandered in the single item of *renewed outfits* to ambassadors, than would have liberated our imprisoned sailors, or have relieved their distressed families.

It is, however, the duty of the community to correct this apathy on the part of the executive; and, as a longer continuance of neglect may excite an indignation among our sea-faring citizens, which might affect the most important interests of the nation, are we not enjoined by every consideration to take an interference in behalf of that class of men, who are no less essential to our safety, than they are necessary to our comfort? It is, indeed, no longer an affair of feeling, it is the dictate of a sound and urgent policy *to demand from the government their immediate ransom.*

It will not be alledged, after the pompous display which the message makes of the finances (and by the bye the abundance of our treasury is but a continued result of *federal* measures) that money is wanting to effect the liberation of our captive citizens. But should an evasion of that nature be attempted, let it be remembered by every citizen of the United States, that Mr. Jefferson in his pursuit of popularity, and to oblige his nabob friends and whiskey-drinking acquaintance, repealed the taxes on coaches, loaf sugar and distilled spirits, which yielded a revenue that would have ransomed our seamen, and have furnished ample means to protect our commerce. To him, therefore, and to his timeserving measures, may be fairly attributed those evils, which now afflict our unfortunate fellow citizens, and distress the trade of the country.

When we are told, as we are by Mr. Jefferson's message, that the *militia* may be employed to man *the gun-boats*, is there not cause to suspect that he anticipates resentment and refusal of service from our undervalued and neglected seamen?

This burlesque of all military arrangement, this substitution of militia for mariners, may be gravely proposed by Mr. Jefferson, and may be as gravely advocated by his satellites, but we must be allowed to laugh at its folly, and to question the expediency of its adoption—and we may even venture to predict, that it will share the fate of the ridiculous suggestion on the subject of *dry docks*.

How long will the American people suffer their best interests to be sacrificed to the selfish projects and visionary conceits of a vain and a vile philosopher!

(*Ph. Register.*)

The President's Message has such a "great deal of nothing" in it, as not to deserve, or even extort, a single remark. It is worthy observing, however, the singular manner in which he notices our relation with Spain—the *objections* of that government, he says, are "*withdrawn*," which in fact amounts to saying that the differences between the two countries have been accommodated; for after one party *withdraws* his objections, it is certainly *conceding* the point to the adverse party—but laughable as it may appear, it is not less true, that Mr. Jefferson in the very same breath declares, that the dispute "remains to be settled!!!" (*Ph. Gaz.*)

From the Norfolk Ledger.

FRENCH GALLANTRY.

The effects of the French revolution are not merely to be seen in the political relations of that country; but that "stupendous monument of human wisdom" has had its natural share of influence upon the moral qualities of the persons who are so happy as to live under it. The nation of Cavaliers has cast aside, with very few exceptions, that high character of dignified and chivalrous gallantry for which, since the days of Francis the First, it stood proudly pre-eminent over the rest of the civilized world. The following translation of two letters which were transmitted to us from Brunswick, and for the authenticity of which we can pledge ourselves, will warrant the observation we have made. It is fortunate for the cause of humanity, and the honor of the French military character, that M. Bernadotte, with the true spirit of a soldier and a gentleman, was so timely and decided in his interposition:—

ARMY OF HANOVER.

Asselin, captain joined to the staff, and commandant of the town, to Madame la Comtesse de Ranzaw.

ZELL, 4 Thermidor, year 12.

"MADAM,

"I am credibly informed, that you have used language which is something more than indecent with respect to the French, and more particularly as it related to the Generals who command them. If you observe such conduct in future, I forewarn you that I have orders to have you *flogged* at the four corners of the public market-place.

"I salute you. ASSELIN."

The Countess de Ranzaw, who had resided at Zell, during nine years, complained of this threat in a letter, which she wrote, on the 6th of August, to Marshall Bernadotte, from whom she received the following polite answer:—

Marshall Bernadotte to Madame la Comtesse de Ranzaw.

Head Quarters, Hanover, 20 Thermidor, Year 12, 1st of the Empire.

I have to acknowledge, Madam, the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 6th of August, complaining of the threats which had been employed by Captain Asselin, who commands in the garrison of Zell. That officer's conduct appears to me deserving of blame, and I have ordered that he be punished.

If you had addressed yourself to General Drouet, he would have lost no time in rendering you justice. I thank you, Madam, however, for the confidence which you have placed in me; and in return, I offer you protection and safety.

Accept, Madam, the homage of those sentiments which are due to persons of your sex and rank.

J. BERNADOTTE.

GENERAL MOREAU.

A gentleman who, with his three sisters, were in prison at Paris, in consequence of their intimacy with General Moreau and his family, and who, on their being released, immediately fled to England, has favored us with the following curious and interesting particulars relative to the late pretended conspiracy

When Moreau and Pichegru were first separately confined in a Temple, it was the intention of the usurper, to destroy them privately in prison; but first it was thought advisable to sound the temper of the people and the army, and it was considered the safest plan to begin with Pichegru. In pursuance of this, a report was circulated that he had poisoned himself the night before. As this report was little more than a subject of regret to some, and conversation and suspicion to all, the measure was decidedly adopted, and four Mamelukes were dispatched on the same night, who strangled the General with a stick, in the manner already described.

The murder of Moreau, however, required a greater degree of caution, and the agents of government began by spreading a rumour that the General was attacked by a violent and dangerous purging; which was likely to prove fatal to him. This occasioned a very strong sensation among the military, and people of all descriptions; but that was not sufficient to put an end to the project, and the next day it was reported that he died of the complaint in the morning. It was then, indeed, that government had good reason for alarm.

A violent agitation was seen to prevail in all the streets and public places; the consternation became general; the soldiers began to assemble and deliberate in arms, and letters were written to communicate the intelligence to the different armies; when the whole was appeased by proclamation being made that the report of Gen. Moreau's death was false, and that he was still alive, and in good health.

While the General and the others were on their trial, the court was open to all persons who were inclined to resort there; but no person was allowed to take notes, but those professionally engaged in the defence or prosecution; and all who were present, expressed their astonishment at the manner in which the account of the proceedings was garbled, mutilated, and distorted in the *Moniteur*, so as to be directly the reverse of the real state of the facts.

Moreau's advocate afterwards annexed a faithful report of the trial, &c. to a life of Moreau, from his leaving college to his imprisonment in the Temple, written by himself. The price fixed upon it was 12 livres; but on the morning appointed for the publication, the eagerness of the people to see it, advanced the price as high as six Louis each impression. All, however, were disappointed; for as soon as the work was ready, the police rushed in, and carried away the whole of the publication and manuscripts, so effectually, that it is not supposed more than two or three could have possibly escaped them.

During the process of the General's trial, Madame Moreau secretly formed the resolution of appealing to the mercy of the usurper, and with that design repaired to the Thuilleries, where she waited for three or four hours in the antichamber, without being able to gain any access to the tyrant. At last, having caught the eye of the Empress, the latter asked what was the purport of her visit? Madame Moreau replied, "That she meant to implore the mercy of his majesty, in favor of her husband whom she tenderly loved, and for whose life she trembled, though she knew him to be innocent; and that she hoped his majesty could not but be touched by the entreaties of a fond wife, who had already borne the General one infant, and was pregnant with another." The Empress regretted her inability to second her application, as she was convinced that any step that could be taken, would tend more to irritate than to appease his majesty.

General Moreau was shocked when he heard of this application, and declared, "that there was nothing in all these circumstances which grieved him so much as that his wife could have so mean an opinion of him, as to suppose that he would condescend to owe his life to so vile a tyrant." It is, therefore, totally false that the general wrote that crying letter to Bonaparte, which appeared in the French papers; so far from it, as soon as it was shewn him, he wrote a direct contradiction to the libel, but could not find a printer in France who would dare to print it for him.

General Moreau never wrote any letter to Bonaparte on the subject, but one, which was after his sentence, and which was to the following effect, according to the best recollection of our informant, who read it in the manuscript before it was sent off:—

"You are very well convinced that I am esteemed and beloved by the French people and the armies, because my conduct through life has uniformly deserved it of them. With that conviction on your mind, tyrant as you are, you know you dare not openly destroy me, because you dread the vengeance that would be taken for my blood.—You also know, that, while I live in France, whether in prison or out of it, I shall ever be to you an object of terror and suspicion, and perhaps, sometimes the occasion of discontents and disturbances. Therefore, if it relieves you equally from all apprehensions on my account, and answers your purpose of getting rid of me, as well as my imprisonment would do. I am desirous of retiring to America, to reside there in future, on my wife's property. The orders you may give will be sufficient to inform me of your answer."

This was the only application made by Moreau himself, and though it was complied with by the Corsican, who was glad to get him away, at any rate, yet it is feared that this seeming clemency will be no more than a short respite for the brave and illustrious victim of this tyrant's suspicions—for, ever since he quitted the temple, he is constantly subject to violent vomitings, strainings, and various other complaints in the stomach, which are supposed to be occasioned by some slow poison administered to him towards the close of his confinement, which, should it turn out to be incurable, must render the few days he has to number extremely miserable.

While the celebrated and gallant Georges was on his trial, the public accuser asked him "What have you done with the portraits you had of the late king and queen?" The other, looking at him for a moment with a strong expression of the utmost contempt, abhorrence and indignation, exclaimed, "villain! (scelerat) what have you done with the originals?" This public accuser was a fellow of the name of Thuriot, who had been very active and instrumental in promoting the murder of the king, and was one of the judges or jury on the trial of the the queen, and the unfortunate princess Elizabeth. By the Parisians, whose opinions have of late taken a very different turn from what they had in the year 1793, he is better known by the name of *Tue-Roi* (*King Killer*). Georges then poured a volley of curses and execrations on them all, praying that they might themselves meet with the same miserable end they inflicted upon others, and be forwarded to their destination in Hell sooner than they expected.—After this, he listened to the remainder of the proceedings with the same indifference and sang froid with which he met his fate, in a manner which created a respect for him even in the minds of those who were adverse to his principles and to his conduct.

From the N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

SIR,

The citizens of the United States will soon be again called upon to select a man to fill the first office in the government. At all times this is a very important subject and calls for the greatest caution in making the selection—for, although we may enjoy the blessings of peace, we know not how soon we shall be forced to unsheath the sword, and to prepare for war.—We know not how many revolutions the political world may undergo during the short period of a presidential term, nor how many disasters will befal our country, to extricate it from which it will require the exertion of the ablest talents it possesses. It then becomes our most serious duty to choose a man for that exalted and arduous station, who may be equally capable of guiding us in the more pleasant paths of peace, and of conducting our armies to the field of battle. This precaution seems to be particularly necessary at the present moment, when our situation with regard to no less than three foreign powers is admitted on all sides to be highly critical, and when even the warmest advocates for the present *peaceful* administration, proclaim aloud that a war with one of them is inevitable. A large portion of our fellow-citizens have cast their eyes upon Mr. Thomas Jefferson as the man who ought to unite our suffrages for the office of President. However inadequate I may regard that man to fill that important station at any time, I do contend, that he is by no means the man who ought to be elected at the present juncture. We ought to select a man who possesses energy of character, and who, in a time of the greatest calamity, will be able to view the raging of the storm with calmness, and hold, with unshaken firmness, the reins of government.

Mr. Jefferson, I insist, is not such a character—the whole tenor of his political life proves that he is not.—Twice has he deserted his post in the hour danger, and twice has he made his attachment to philosophical retirement a plea for his desertion.—During a period of the revolutionary war, he was Governor of Virginia, when that colony was invaded, when it was most eminently his duty to stand the bulwark of his country, and to become "the rock on which the storm should beat," he timidly resigned his office, left his people without a leader, to become the prey of an invading enemy, and sought for refuge in philosophic repose. Again, during the administration of Washington, Mr. Jefferson was Secretary of State. While our political sea was calm, our sky serene, and without a cloud, he quietly exercised the functions, and enjoyed the emoluments of his choice—no thought of philosophy, and solicitude, and the dear delights of both conjoined, once entered into his mind. He seemed to have forgotten all their charms—but soon as that sea began to ruffle, the heavens to lour, and the muttering of the distant thunder to presage the coming storm, the mighty enchantment, which held him [illegible] bondage of politics, was dispelled; and, disgusted with public life, and the prospect of "the effusion of human blood," he once more retired to the shades of Monticello, there, undisturbed by the tumults of contending armies, and beyond the reach of the shrill sounding clarion of war, to cultivate his fondness for the muses, and drop a pitying tear upon the follies of mankind.

To speak, sir, in plainer language, during the secretaryship of this fair-weather politician, our affairs with France had assumed an aspect which portended an open rupture with that country.—He then, *again*, resigned his office, leaving his companions in the administration to extricate themselves from their difficulties as well as they were able. His pretence for this extraordinary conduct *again*, was, that he was disgusted with public life, and would seek for philosophic ease in retirement from the world. It is said he even carried this farce so far as to forbid a newspaper from being brought to his house, the better to detach himself from the political world, and all its vanities.

As soon as the alarm was over, and tranquility established between the two nations, behold! again he sallies forth from his retirement, and we find him in succession in the offices of Vice-President and President of the Union.

These are facts, and I now ask any unprejudiced man, whether this conduct does not stamp him a man who is possessed of the most boundless ambition; but who has not the firmness to resist aggression with spirit—a man in whom we can repose no confidence in the hour of danger, and who, of course, ought not to be chosen to the office of President at this critical moment,

CATO.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

A counterfeit Bank Note of the Boston Branch Bank has lately been detected; and there is good reason to believe that there are many in circulation. They differ from the true notes in the following particulars:

The paper is wire-woven, and is of an inferior quality. The engraving is vastly inferior to that of the true note.—The numbering of the counterfeit, its date and the name written in the body of the bill, have been done by an indifferent writer, and are very inferior in these respects to the true note. The signatures are tolerably well done.

A counterfeit bank note of the Manhattan Bank has likewise been detected, differing from the true note in the following particulars:

The paper of the counterfeit is thicker, but weaker, and has undergone a preparation, so as to give it the appearance of a half worn note. The engraving is much inferior to that of the true note. The numbering of the counterfeit, the date, and the name (P. N. Smith) written in the body of the bill, have been done by an indifferent writer, and are vastly inferior in these respects to the true note. The signatures are tolerably well done, but a brief examination will shew the difference.

These two counterfeits, it is believed, were executed in Massachusetts, where a gang of villains have been carrying on this business for some time; but they have lately been dispersed, in consequence of the apprehension of some of them. Their method of passing these notes is to pay them away to country people, who are not much acquainted with bank notes, and also to small shop keepers in the dusk of the evening; and it is recommended to these two classes of citizens to be on their guard. A detection of a few of the leaders generally breaks up the gang.

(*N. Y. paper.*)

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the late message from the President of the United States to Congress.

No. I.

[*Translation.*]

"At the same time that the minister of his majesty in the United States is charged to inform the American government respecting the falsity of the rumour referred to, he has likewise orders to declare to it, that his majesty has thought fit to renounce his opposition to the alienation of Louisiana made by France, notwithstanding the solid reasons on which it is founded: thereby giving a new proof of his benevolence and friendship towards the United States."

[*Translation.*]

SIR,

The explanation which the government of France has given to his Catholic Majesty, concerning the sale of Louisiana to the United States, and the amicable dispositions on the part of the king my master towards these states, have determined him to abandon the opposition which at a prior period, and with the most substantial motives, he had manifested against that transaction. In consequence, and by special order of his majesty, I have the pleasure to communicate to you his royal intentions on an affair so important; well persuaded that the American government will see in this conduct of the king my master, a new proof of his consideration for the United States, and that they will correspond with a true reciprocity, with the sincere friendship of the king, of which he has given so many proofs.

God preserve you many years. Philadelphia 15 May, 1802.

James Madison, Esq.

DOCUMEMT, No. II.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas by an act of Congress, authority has been given to the President of the United States, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to erect the shores, waters, and inlets of the bay and river of Mobile, and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets, and bays, emptying into the gulph of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile, and west thereof to the Pascagoula inclusive, into a seperate district for the collection of duties on imposts and tonnage, and to establish such place within the same as he may deem expedient to be the port of entry and delivery for such district; and to designate such other places within the same district, not exceeding two, to be ports of delivery only.

NOW KNOW YE, that I, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, do hereby decide, that all the above mentioned shores, waters, inlets, creeks and rivers, lying *within the boundaries of the United States*, shall constitute and form a separate district, to be denominated, "the district of Mobile;" and do also designate Fort Stoddert within the district aforesaid, to be the port of entry and delivery for the said district. Given under my hand this 20th day of May, 1804.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

The brig Rolla, which arrived at this port yesterday left Bordeaux on the first of October. Her Paris Papers are to the 20th of September, inclusive, a file of which is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Our verbal accounts are, that on the 11th October, in lat. 45. long. 16, the Rolla spoke the ship Balfour, Douglas, at that time out eight days from Greenock for Damarara, who sailed with the ship Pitt, and a new ship name not recollected, for this port; and was informed that the Spanish minister left London on the 26th September. War having been declared between England and Spain, and letters of Marque and Reprisal issued by the former against the latter. Intelligence had reached Bordeaux, and obtained general credit, that a formal declaration of War against France on the part of Russia was on the eve of being made. A British fleet of nine sail of the line were at anchor off Rochelle. No further progress made in the preparation for invasion.

Passengers in the Rolla, Mr Emmett (the celebrated Irish Counsellor and Patriot) and his family, Mr. Roque, Mr. Labat, and Mr. Bandon.

Our Paris papers are as dull, as uninteresting, and as silly as usual. The following are the only articles entitled to notice:

"The greater part of the Russian forces are concentered upon the frontiers of the Turkish Empire; from which circumstance it is generally believed that the cabinet of Petersburgh are about some serious undertaking against the Ottoman Porte, who would find it difficult at present to make any effectual resistance.

"It is generally believed in Germany that the King of Prussia will shortly cause himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Brandenburgh.

"The court of Vienna has received from most of the principal powers of Europe the act recognizing the hereditary imperial dignity in the House of Austria,

"The ceremony of the coronation of the hereditary Emperor of Austria is fixed for the month of October, when he will assume the title of Francis I. The annals of the world afford few examples of two imperial crowns uniting on the head of one sovereign. The crown is preparing, and will be of the value of several millions.

"The Government of the Batavian Republic are occupied upon objects of the greatest importance, if we may judge by the frequency of the extraordinary sittings of the members which take place daily, and of the couriers who are dispatched to Aix-la Chapelle to M. Schimmelpenninck, the Ambassador, who is at that place.

"M. d'Oubril, charge d'affairs from Russia near the French Government, has arrived at Mayence, where he waits the emperor Napoleon.

"The French general commanding in Naples has ordered the seizure of all vessels suspected of having on board provisions destined for Malta or for the English squadrons.

"The ministers of Russia and England, at their own request were to have a particular audience of the King of Prussia on the 2d September.

"The departure of the Pope from Rome for France is fixed for the 16th October.

"General Lauriston, aid-de-camp to the Emperor of France, arrived at Vienna early in September, on his way to Constantinople with a mission.

"The count de Lisle left Gradno the 22d of August on his way to Mittau, his former residence in the Russian dominions.

"The regiments from Saint Domingo are completing in the 14th military division at Bordeaux.—The officers who arrived from that colony, and who are at Paris, have in consequence, received orders to depart immediately for Bordeaux,"

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

Our letters from New-Orleans by the Hiram, captain Talbut, are to the 7th ult. They announce the continued

deliverance of the late pestilence. It does not appear that complete tranquility, under the government of the United States, is immediately to be expected in that colony. The early dissatisfaction of certain French characters has not been abated by an experience of the benefits of the new administration. Acts of disorder, growing out of a sentiment of repugnance to American influence, are not unfrequent. It was reported that the Spaniards were reinforcing themselves in the Floridas. The caterpillars had been very destructive to the crops throughout the whole country.

—

Arrived yesterday evening the schr. Beaver, captain Gildea, from Cape Francois. We are concerned to learn, by this arrival, that, in consequence of a humane effort, on the part of the Americans there, to rescue certain French families from the sanguinary rage of the blacks, captain Tate, second officer of the ship Pilgrim, of this port, forfeited his life. Captain Gibson, of the Pilgrim, it appears was ordered to be shot; but some delay taking place in the execution of this brutal mandate, afforded an opportunity for his friends to interfere, by which means his life was preserved.

The circumstances of this affair, it appears, were, that a suspicion arising among the blacks, that several Frenchmen were secreted in the American fleet, the whole squadron were brought to at the Fort; and upon a strict search being made, thirteen miserable objects of this description were found on board the Pilgrim. These, together with the officers of the ship, were conducted on shore, and captain Tate and two of these unfortunate men, instantly hung on the public wharf!—with such infernal malice do these wretches now persecute and destroy their late masters!

Captain Gildea further informs, that the day before he sailed, two pilot-built schooners arrived from N. York—one called the Greyhound, in 16 days, the other commanded by a captain Bowie, in 9 days, and that a schr. from Baltimore had arrived at Port-de-Paix.

A proclamation was issued three days prior to the sailing of the fleet, interdicting any master or supercargo from retailing any part of the cargoes and obliging them to sell the whole to the administration or to one individual merchant.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, dated October 23, with which we have been obligingly favored by a mercantile friend, contains some additional particulars relative to this event.

"Since the date of my last, the convoy, which intended to depart the next morning, have been detained until now by an order from the emperor, he having been informed that a number of Americans, contrary to the laws of this country, were endeavoring and had actually succeeded in getting off to the fleet a great many persons, to whom the commander in chief here had often refused passports. For a number of days this clandestine affair was conducted with great activity, but with very little caution; for it was observed with much regret by gen. Christophe, to whom advice had been given daily of the persons thus embarking; yet he hoped, as the convoy would not be ready to sail for some days, that they would repent their temerity, and again return on shore, in which case nothing would happen to them.

"In fact, it was only two days ago that there was a general assembly of men, women and children, belonging to the town, when the emperor, addressing himself more particularly to the people of colour, assured them of his wish to make them all happy, and would protect them and their families from all kind of insult and violence. Notwithstanding they continued to remain, and others to go on board the different vessels, especially on board the ship Ailgrim, whose consignee assured the emperor he was ignorant of any one being on board but those possessed of passports.

"The vessels still meet with detention, and we were at a loss to account for it. At length they were permitted to clear out, and yesterday was the period fixed on for departure. The preceding night a counter-order was given for a general embargo; and in the morning guards were appointed to go and search every vessel in the harbor—when, painful to relate, they found on board the Pilgrim 15 or 16 persons of both sexes, who, together with the first officer of said ship, were immediately sent as prisoners on shore—the first to answer for endeavoring to leave the island contrary to law, and Mr. Tate for resisting the guards sent to search the vessel. Three of these unfortunate people, in which number I am sorry to include poor Tate, were hanged on the quay a short time after their landing, and so exasperated were the different officers and soldiers, that it was impossible to afford that unfortunate man the least assistance.

"It is deeply to be lamented that an act so humane as was the intention of the Americans, in this instance, should so ill accord with the laws of this country; but as it was our duty as well as safety, strictly to adhere to them, this deviation exposed us and the poor creatures we were desirous of serving, to the unhappy issue that has taken place."

WASHINGTON, November 12.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, November 12.

The petitions of Charles Minifie, of Charles Hyde, and of Ezekial Harris, were severally referred to the committee of claims.

Dr. Mitchill presented a petition from the state companies of New-York and Dutchess counties, praying as an encouragement to their quarries, that an additional duty may be laid upon that article, when imported from Wales or other foreign parts.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

Mr. J. Randolph submitted seven resolutions, which were agreed to, and afterwards adopted by the house, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the restraining of our merchant vessels arming themselves without authority, and attempting to force a commerce into certain ports and countries in defiance of the laws of those countries, be referred to a select committee,

2. *Resolved*, That so much, &c. as relates to an amelioration of the form of government of the territory of Louisiana, be referred to a select committee.

3. *Resolved*, That so much, &c. as recommends an enlargement of the capital employed in commerce with the Indian tribes, be referred to a select committee.

4. *Resolved*, That so much, &c. as relates to the defence and security of our ports and harbours, and supporting within our waters the authority of the laws, be referred to a select committee.

5. *Resolved*, That so much, &c. as relates to the improvements of the military system of the United States, be referred to a select committee.

6. *Resolved*, That so much, &c. as relates to the inconvenience which arises from the distance to which, under existing laws prizes captured from the corsairs of Tripoli, must be brought for adjudication, be referred to a select committee.

7. *Resolved*, That so much, &c. as relates to the lead mines of Louisiana, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures,

Mr. Thompson presented a petition from Mr. Rowls, stating that he had purchased of the United States a tract of land in state of Ohio, under an impression that a stream of water sufficient for a mill passed through the same, but on survey it appeared to pass thro' the adjoining tract, and he thereupon prays to be allowed to cut a canal from the same, to enable him to procure water for a mill, according to his original intention. Referred to a select committee.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Mr. Thomas Claxton, door-keeper of the house of Representatives of the United States, written in his official capacity, stating that "at the request of one of the inhabitants of the city, the chaplain to the Senate, after he had performed divine service in the chamber of the house of Representatives in the forenoon, gave notice that in the afternoon a stranger would preach in the same room, which is a thing altogether unusual.—This notice was given without consulting the Speaker, or being mentioned to any other officer.—Believing it to be a precedent which might hereafter lead to many inconveniences, he opposed the measures, &c. In taking this step he unfortunately gave umbrage to some of the gentlemen belonging to the house.—This circumstance induced him to hope that the Speaker would establish some regulation on this point, or bring the matter before the house for its decision.

Mr. Speaker observed that he had never exercised any authority on this subject.—Whenever he had been applied to for leave to preach in the room he had uniformly answered that he had no objection.

On motion, the letter was referred to a committee of three.

Mr. J. Clay reported that the committee appointed to wait upon the President on the subject of capt. Decatur and the ketch Intrepid, had performed that service, and received for answer that he would cause the request of the house to be complied with.

Mr. J. Randolph informed the House that the committee of Ways and Means had received a communication from the Treasury department, stating that the appropriation of 50,000 dollars for carrying into effect the seventh article of the British treaty had not been sufficient to discharge the second instalment upon all the awards made in pursuance thereof, and suggesting the propriety of making as early as possible a further appropriation for that object. The Secretary of state estimated the amount unpaid at 60,000 dollars, and that in order to prevent any disappointment it would be eligible to make the appropriation 70,000.—Mr. R. thereupon moved that the committee of Ways and Means have leave to report a bill on this subject—leave being granted.

Mr. J. R. reported a bill accordingly, which was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

Mr. Griswold stated that some inconvenience had been felt by some of the merchants of the Atlantic ports in making shipments to New-Orleans, as they were not authorised to obtain drawbacks on a re-shipment from that port to a foreign country; heretofore New Orleans had been a depot from which many foreign articles were shipped to the French, Spanish, and even British colonies and islands, a commerce that had been very productive. He wished if there was no solid objection to it that the usual course of trade might be continued. He therefore moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing, under proper regulations, a drawback of duties on good wares and merchandise, imported into the port of New Orleans from any port of the United States, and from thence exported to any foreign port or place, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was carried nem. con.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, November 14.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Duncan M'Farland, relating to the contested election of Mr. Purviance, from North Carolina—referred to the Committee of Elections.

The Speaker also laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, enveloping a report on the navy pension fund, which was ordered to be printed.

Dr. Mitchell presented a memorial from William Dunbar, of the Mississippi Territory, on the subject of his claim to a certain tract of land at Natchez—referred to the committee appointed on the same subject during the present session.

Mr. Crowninshield presented the petition of Simeon Noys, an old revolutionary soldier and non commissioned officer, who was disabled in the service by wounds and sickness, who although admitted on the pension list by the judges, in 1792, he has never received any assistance from the United States, and praying a pension may be allowed him to enable him to support himself, his wife and eight children—On motion, this petition was referred to a select committee of three, but on the suggestion of

Mr. J. C. Smith, the motion was re considered, and it was referred to the committee of claims.

General Varnum moved, that the committee be instructed to consider at large the subject relative to invalid pensions, and the situation of all persons who were wounded or disabled in the service of the United States, during our revolutionary war with Great Britain, and what further measures are necessary to render them such ample remuneration as justice may require—Ordered, that the committee be instructed accordingly.

General Varnum presented a petition from Paul Noys, praying for the payment of a balance due to him, for military equipments furnished the army, during the years 1778, 9, 80 and 81—referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Eppes presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Alexandria, in the territory of Columbia, praying for an alteration in their charter—referred to a committee of three.

Dr. Leib mentioned to the house the condition in which the public buildings (the arsenal at Philadelphia), the property of the United States were: one of the sections was raised to the first floor, and some other parts were left unfinished; indeed all the uncovered part of the buildings were more or less suffering delapidation, or going to decay; he thought it would be found prudent to finish them in order to preserve them. He therefore moved, that a committee be appointed to enquire in the expediency of making provision by law, for the completion of the public buildings belonging to the United States, near Philadelphia.—Referred to a select committee of three members.

Mr. Lucas presented the petition of Susanna Taylor on the behalf of the children of her late husband Mr. Fulton, a lieutenant in the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, praying that a warrant for three hundred acres of land, the donation of the old congress to officers of his rank, might issue. An enquiry had been made at the war office into this subject; but it was rendered incomplete by the burning of the papers; however, it did appear that a warrant had already issued on this account, but inasmuch as it had never reached those whose property it was; upon the issue of a second, Mrs. Taylor offers to indemnify the United States against the same, if it should ever appear. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Rodney presented a petition from John Crawford, an old soldier of 1776 in the Delaware regiment, and afterwards engaged in the sea service, who was twice wounded and three times taken prisoner; twice he was confined on board the prison ships at New York, and once at Halifax. Mr. R. wished some general regulation could be speedily made for the small remnant of this brave and meritorious, though neglected and suffering class of our fellow citizens.

Mr. G. W. Campbell moved to instruct the committee appointed on that part of the president's message which relates to an enlargement of the capital employed in commerce with the Indian tribes, to enquire into what alterations and amendments are necessary in the laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserving peace on the frontiers, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.—*(Adjourned.)*

—

Thursday, November 15.

Mr. M. Clay presented the petition of the stock holders of the Alexandria Marine Insurance Company, praying to be authorised to make insurance on houses, &c. from loss by fire. Referred to a select committee of three.

Mr. J. Randolph presented a petition from Jos. Jackson and Charles Spencer, executors of Doctor William Carter, stating that he was entitled by his services, during our revolutionary war in the hospital department to certain lands; but legislative aid being necessary to enable them to obtain the same, they pray congress to consider the case, and do what justice requires. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. J. Randolph moved the order of the day on the bill making farther appropriation for carrying into execution the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. J. C. SMITH in the chair.

The blank was filled with 70,000 dollars, the committee then rose and reported the bill.

The house agreed to the same as reported, and ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message from the President of the United States was received, accompanied by the report of the Secretary of the Navy communicating the documents requested by the house relative to the affair of the Intrepid Ketch under the command of captain Decatur, who it was announced had been promoted to the rank of captain in the navy of the United States. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sloan presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of the town-ships of Weymouth, Galloway and Egg harbour in New-Jersey, praying the establishment of a post road through the same. Referred to the committee on post-offices and roads.

Mr. Alston moved to refer the act of N. Carolina authorising the state of Tennessee to perfect titles to lands reserved to that state by the cession act to a select committee of five, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed.

Dr. Mitchill made a report from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures on the petition of the State Companies of New York, and Dutchess counties, concluding that any additional duty on imported slate at this time will be inexpedient. The general principle upon which this report was bottomed, being of considerable importance, and likely to excite discussion, he moved to refer it to a committee of the whole, and that it be made the order for Tuesday next: agreed, and in the mean time ordered to be printed.

Mr. Newton stated a fact relative to a citizen of Georgia, who had been sued in that state; but the creditor finding the citizen was coming to Washington, dismissed his suit there, and procured his arrest here; the debtor as a stranger for want of bail must have gone to prison, but through the humanity of the marshal who accompanied him to several places in the territory in search of a friend, the debtor was fortunate enough to procure the requisite security, and thereby avoided the hardships of imprisonment. To prevent in future this species of oppression to which strangers are liable, he moved that a select committee of five be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessarily to be made in the laws of the district of Columbia relative to holding persons to bail, and that they be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

A committee of five was appointed accordingly.

On motion of General Stanton, the petition of a number of inhabitants of Westerly in the county of Washington Rhode Island, praying that a light-house may be erected on Watch hill point; and another from Stonington, in connexion for a similar purport, was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Adjourned.

COURT OF KING's BENCH, MAY, 4.

BOTTER *vs.* BROWN.

The plaintiff is a Merchant in London, the defendant a merchant in Baltimore, in America. A Bill was drawn by him for 1200*l.* on a Mr. Mangin residing here. It was refused acceptance, and sometime after the bill became due the defendant availed himself on account of his insolvency, of the bankrupt laws in America; and Messrs. Page & Co. with whom the bill was negociated at Baltimore, discounted the debt for the consideration given on those date. The case came before the Court on a demurrer, and the question was if a foreign certificate of bankruptcy under these circumstances, would be a debar to a demand on the drawer of the bill, or, in other words, if the contract has been discharged by the certificate of bankruptcy.

Mr. Carr contended that the certificate was no bar on these grounds. 1st. That the immediate cause of action happened in England by the non-acceptance. 2d. Taking this as a simple contract and the plaintiff as a resident here, the law which shall operate upon the debt, follows the person of the debtor and not of the creditor. 3d. This being upon a bill of exchange, as such a *chose in action* as refers the debt to this country. The learned counsel having argued these points from the cases of Baglet and Baiyer, Milford and Mayer, and others, Mr. Jarvis was proceeding to reply, when he was interrupted by Lord Ellenborough, who said that the certificate was a sufficient bar, the courtesy established between nations made them regard their laws, and it was the rule in England to pay that respect when foreign laws did not contradict any important maxim of our own. These points had been perfectly settled in the cases of Hunter and Golding, Hunter and Potts, and Valentine and Golding. Judgment for the defendant.

NEIL McCOULL,

HAS received his FALL SUPPLY of *DRY GOODS*. ep 2

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1804.

SUWARROW BOOT LEGS.

For sale, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, *a handsome assortment of*

CALF, SEAL, and CORDOVAN, MOROCCO LEGS, 5

At the subscriber's Suwarrow Boot Leg Manufactory, No. 38, Vandewater street, New York.

[*ep2m*] JOHN GRAINGER.

The Lectures on Law and Police,

at the College of William and Mary, will commence on the 20th of November.

October 18th, 1804. *tN20*

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Friday the 16th inst.

RESOLVED, That no Note or Bill, drawn, endorsed or accepted by one person for another, be discounted, nor Check drawn in the same way, be paid, unless a power of attorney from the principal, authorising such transactions, shall have been previously lodged in the Bank.

J. BROCKENBROUGH, Cash'r.

Richmond, 17th Nov. 1804. 2

BLOCK & JUDAH,

Have received a General Assortment of *FALL & WINTER*

GOODS;

WHICH they are now selling at their usual low prices, for cash or produce. 65

Among which are—

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Cassimeres, Swansdowns and Toilinets,
Fancy Cord and Velvets,
Coatings; Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk, cotton and worsted Hose,
Silk, kid and cotton Gloves,
Bandanna and Roinal Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Nov. 19, 1804.

DANCING.

MR. *James Warrell* respectfully acquaints his friends and patrons, that his Dancing Academy will open on Thursday, the 7th of December, at the house at present occupied by Mr. Jones, as the loan office, nearly opposite the Swan Tavern, on Shocker Hill. 1

Nov. 17.

EDUCATION.

J. WOOD will open an Evening Class on Tuesday next, at seven o'clock, at his room on the Hill, formerly the school-room of Mr. Harris, for the instruction of gentlemen in the arts of Drawing and Painting, the higher parts of Arithmetic, and the several branches of the Mathematics. 2

Three evenings in the week, (Tuesday, Thursday and Friday) from seven to nine, are chosen for the above purpose, and those who attend, may apply themselves to all those branches, or to either of them, as they please.

The elements of Geometry and Algebra, will be taught by Lecture, and an half an hour to each of those evenings will be devoted to the study of these sciences in this manner.

Terms—Two Dollars and an half per month, paid at entrance. *November* 9.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold to the highest bidder,

on Tuesday, the 11th day of December next, ensuing, at Daniel Taylor's, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, in the county of James City,

The Estate of JAMES ABBOTT, dec.

Consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, &c. Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

TERMS of sale—six months credit for all sums above fifteen dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. Also, at the same time and place, will be hired out all the NEGROES belonging to the said estate.

BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

November 5th, 1804. 3tN—&3D

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

22 GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,
A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER

16 GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to compleat their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce

Sept. 11.

The Subscriber
HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Fluant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Sheet; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

JOHN HENRY,

HAS imported in the ship LATONA, captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small boxes of well assorted 4 4ths wide

IRISH LINEN,

purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particular

MADEIRA WINE,

in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate terms. Richmond, 30th October, 1804.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, obtained for the purpose of authorising the executors to convey the property hereinafter mentioned,

Will be exposed to Sale,

at twelve o'clock, on Friday, the 30th day of November next, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, in the county of York, belonging to the estate of the late Robert Andrews, dec. known by the name of

BELFIELD,

Situate about a mile and an half from Williamsburg, and containing about 433 acres.

6 THE very valuable improvements on the Land, consisting of a new two story Brick House, a new Barn, and several outhouses, without mentioning a valuable young Orchard, an excellent Meadow, good enclosures, and its high state of cultivation, conspire to render it a most eligible situation to any person who may be inclined to purchase. At the same time and place will also be sold, the stock of CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.—The sale will take place on the premises, at the abovementioned time, when the terms will be made known by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Williamsburg, Oct. 30th, 1804.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to extend the western boundary of the city of Richmond to the junction of the Westham and the Brooke roads, a small distance above the old rope walk, thence along the said Brooke road until it intersects a line to be extended a west course from the back line of the lots and tenements which were laid off by William Du-Val, (part of his land called Coutts's) thence running on the said line an east course to the eastern branch of Shockoe creek, thence down the said branch (as the same may be straightened by the owners thereof) to Shockoe creek, thence down the same to the city line—including all the lands within the said boundary.

October 30.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late GEORGE BRAXTON, dec. are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated; and those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is anxious to close her administration as soon as possible.

MARY W. BRAXTON, *Adm'x. with the will annexed of*
GEO: BRAXTON, *dec.*

King William county, Oct. 29, 1804. 1m

Notice!

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.
of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 3m.

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,
Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.

October 1st, 1804. 19t

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, on the premises at the house lately occupied by George Parrott, dec. if fair, if not, on the next fair day,

ALL the LAND of the estate of Drury Ragsdale, dec. directed by his will to be sold—lying in the county of Mathews, supposed to contain upwards of seven hundred acres—The plat and title papers will be shewn on the day of sale.—This land having been recently advertised, let it now suffice to say that there is but a small part cleared; the balance is loaded with valuable building timber, and the soil very rich. Terms of sale, one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, upon giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

JOHN FOX, *Adm'r. with the will annexed of* D. Ragsdale, *dec.*

October 22d, 1804. 5w

Valuable Lands.

For sale, in the county of King William, on Thursday the 29th of November, to the highest bidder, at Frazer's Ferry,

TWO tracts of LAND, belonging to the estate of Wm. Brooke, dec. and lying immediately on Mattapony river; one of them containing upwards of 700 acres of high land, and about 100 acres of valuable wild oat marsh; abounding with a variety of wild fowl in their seasons. This tract lies about two and a half miles from Frazer's ferry, seven from King William court-house, and within five of King and Queen court-house. The buildings on this land are a new barn and stable, with other houses fit for the accommodation of an overseer and negroes.

The other tract contains about 275 acres of high land, and has on it a very handsome two story brick house, 60 by 26 feet, with three rooms and an airy passage below, and four rooms and a passage above, with some out houses, situated on a high eminence, affording a delightful view of the river and adjacent country; these houses are somewhat out of repair, but for a small sum may be rendered very comfortable. This last mentioned situation is considered one of the most healthy and pleasant in the lower country. These tracts adjoin each other in a very convenient manner, and would make a profitable farm under the direction of an attentive farmer. A further description of these lands is deemed unnecessary, as those who are inclined to purchase will undoubtedly view them. The conditions of sale will be one fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the other four fifths in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid. A bond and such other security as the executor may deem necessary, will be required. These lands may be divided to suit purchasers, and possession had on the first of January, 1805.

RICHARD BROOKE.

November 3. 4w

MINTON COLLINS,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has lately received a very considerable quantity of

Red Clover, and Timothy Seed,

From Philadelphia, which are warranted to be fresh and good.

M. COLLINS expects a very extensive assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

In the first vessel from the city of London.

Richmond, November 5th, 1804.

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahominy River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—1aw.D.&J.2am.af(f.)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a Negro Woman named AGGY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, likely, speaks remarkably quick, formerly the property of Wm. S. Slater of York county. She had on when she went away, a blue jacket, a green petticoat, and an old red cloak. Perhaps she may have changed her dress.

She has a small mark on the back of her neck. Whoever will deliver the said Negro Woman to me, or secure her in jail so that I may get her again, shall receive the above reward. BENJ'N. WOLFE.

Richmond, November 6th, 1804. tf

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,
Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby requested to take notice; That the President and Directors of the said Insurance Company, have this day unanimously ordered that the said Stockholders pay on the sixth day of December next, at their office in Alexandria, three dollars on each share of stock held by them in the stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the law of incorporation will shew the necessity of a punctual attention to this call.

By order of the President and Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexdria.

James B. Nicholls, Sec'ry.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any subscriber, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for by him, her or them, at the time appointed for such payment, every such share shall be forfeited, and all the monies paid thereupon for the use of the Company, and the holder or holders of such share or shares, shall moreover be liable for the remaining sums of money, when the same shall be called for by the President and Directors; to be recovered by them where the sum shall amount to twenty dollars and upwards, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of such shares, their executors or administrators, ten days notice of such motion, and where the sum called for be less than twenty dollars, by petition or warrant as the case may be."

Alexandria, October 18. 12w6w.

*** Mr. Bowen, of Winchester; Mr. Green, of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, twice a week for six weeks.

L. JOSEPH & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Also, a good supply of the newest fashionable *Fancy Goods*, viz.

Lace Cambricks—Black Lace Cardinals—Ladies' fine Cotton Hose—Mens' do. do. do.—Dress Trimmings, of all kinds—Ladies' Beltings, of all colours—Do. cotton and silk Cords and Tassels, of all colours—Do. white and black Lace Veils—a good assortment of black and white Laces—Plain and Tambour'd Muslin—Plain and Figured Cambricks—India, Book and Jaconet Muslin—India Cambricks, and a good supply of Ribbons.

The subscribers flatter themselves of selling their Goods upon the lowest advance imaginable, for CASH.

Richmond, 7th Nov. 1804. tp3w

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, four likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

BELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of June 1804, in behalf Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekel Edwards, against David Ross and others, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court-house, on the 29th day of November next,

A Tract of LAND,

IN said county, on Beaverdam Creek, containing fifteen hundred acres, more or less, including the land whereon the court-house is situated, bounded by the lands of Samuel Woodson and others, and commonly called *Ross's Goochland court-house Tract*, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, *D. M. for*
JOS. SCOTT, *M. D. V.*

October 15th, 1804. 13t.

To be sold, for ready Money.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. in order to raise the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 2d day of July 1804, till payment—and the further sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty-four cents, with the like interest from the 29th day of September 1800, till payment, being the balance due on the two last instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, and secured by deed of trust, the following

Lands, Lots & Tenements,

OR such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale: An Estate or Plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT, containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also, the following Lots, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit—Lot, No 63, on which the ware-house is built; Lot, No. 75, on which is a store, now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes; and Lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 1st day of December next—and the Lands and Tenements aforesaid will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th October, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

ON the 16th of September last, I loaned to a certain ABRAHAM H. JACOBS, a horse, for the purpose of enabling him to travel through different parts of the country, to dispose of a quantity of goods, with which I had likewise furnished him. Jacobs promised to return in three weeks; but he has not been heard of since. I am impressed with a belief that he has acted or intends to act as a swindler. In order that such conduct may be exposed and punished, I will give TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS to any person who will give such information as will enable me to bring the said Jacobs to justice. He is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has black hair and eyes, remarkably large whiskers, which approach very near the corners of his mouth, and somewhat conspicuous for the Mammoth like size of his nose. His dress cannot be particularly described; he however generally wears a brown broad-cloth surtout coat. Jacobs formerly lived with Mr. Mordecai Cohen, King-street, Charleston, from which place he had recently arrived.

The horse is a sorrel, with fox'd ears, short tail, a blaze in his forehead, and a number of white saddle spots on his back. The goods were carried in a large German oznaburgs bag.

☞ Printers in the different states will render an essential service to the public by giving this advertisement a place in their respective papers.

MOSES DAVIS.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

FOR RENT,

AND possession given the first day of December next, a brick TENEMENT, near the Market-House.—Enquire of NINIAN WISE.

Nov. 5, 1804.

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wishes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the West-Indies, or a port in Europe.—A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thousand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thousand,*		3,000
1	*two thousand,*		2,000
1	*one thousand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*seven,*		42,000
1	*first drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-street
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-street;*
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-str.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, *Bud-street,* } Comm'rs.

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

August 24th, 1804. ep23t.